Mrs Van Vleck


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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Of all the amusements of the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There is not one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing;"
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly use it,
And not, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed—
My purse was something fatter,
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter;
That I might make oppression reel
As gold can only make it,
And break the tyrant's rod of steel
As gold can only break it.

I wish that sympathy and love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above
Would come and keep in fashion;
That scorn and jealousy and hate,
And every false emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of ocean.

I wish that friends were always true
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish the parsons would ne'er forget
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching.

I wish that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor,
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander;
I wish that men their vows would mind,
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind
And husbands always lovers.

I wish, in fine, that joy and mirth,
And every good ideal,
May come, erewhile, throughout the earth,
To be the glorious real;
Till God shall every creature bless
With His supremest blessing,
And hope be lost in happiness,
And wishing be possessing.

## The Elopement Tragedy Near Albany.

The details of this case, which has been already briefly reported have come to hand. *The Troy Times* of Monday contains the history in the whole affair previous to the fatal meeting, from which is gathered the following particulars:

Judson W. Palmer, aged 25 years, had been "keeping company," for a long time, with Caroline Stephens, a young lady aged 16 years. They were finally betrothed, when the father of Miss Stephens, upon hearing of it, determined to "break up the match." Mr. Stephens then undertook to keep his daughter closely confined to the house, and forbade Palmer coming to see her. The young people, however, managed to send love missiles to each other by the neighbors. They had made three unsuccessful attempts to elope and become united in marriage, but the watchfulness of Mr. Stephens prevented this consummation until Thursday last, when Palmer received word from Caroline that her parents were absent, and the long-wished for opportunity had come. Palmer immediately made arrangements to meet her at the neighboring church with a wagon, whence they both proceeded to Squire Green's house, and were married according to law. They were invited to stay there but Caroline was anxious to escape to New Baltimore to a sister of Palmer's. Her father returned home in the meantime, and finding the cage empty and the bird flown, started in pursuit, having guessed where the couple had gone. The road from Coymans to to New Baltimore is a straight one, and pursued and pursuer could see each other a long way off. Stephens being on horseback gained steadily on the runaways, until coming so close upon them they took refuge in the nearest house—that of Mr. Electa Shear. Palmer hurriedly explained the situation to Mrs. Shear, and asked for a room in which himself and wife might hide. They entered a small bed-room, but had scarcely fastened the door when Stephens burst it open upon them, and, being a powerful man, he seized Palmer by the throat, and held him as in a vice upon the bed, saying at the same time "I'll finish you now." Palmer states that, believing his life in danger, he took out a revolver and held it in his left hand and warded off a terrible blow with it, but Stephens immediately wrenched it from him and put himself in an attitude to shoot. Caroline then cried out: "Father, don't kill him!" and ran out of the room down stairs. A terrible struggle for life then ensued between the two men. Palmer had a second revolver, which he took out, and while lying on his back on the floor with Stephens on him, pulling and biting his ears off, he fired at random shot—as from his position he could not see where the ball would go. This shot was the third one fired, and it proved fatal, for in an instant more the lifeless form of Stephens lay heavily upon Palmer's breast. The ball had entered Stephens' shoulder, passed down through the lungs, heart and liver, and lodged in the stomach. Palmer then extricated himself from under the dead body of his adversary and rushed down stairs and into the yard, where he met Stephen's son. He showed the latter his revolver and stated that he only wanted to be let alone. He then took his wife into the wagon and continued his journey toward his sister's house. An inquest was held upon the body of Stephens, and the jury brought in a verdict that the shooting was done in self-defence. The coroner instructed them that such a verdict could not be received, and they then returned a second verdict merely announcing death from shooting. Palmer was taken into custody, and is now in the Albany jail. His examination was commenced yesterday. Stephens was in the neighborhood of seventy years of age. Both have heretofore been highly respected and have numerous friends. The villagers in the vicinity of where the affair occurred are wild with excitement, but are divided as to justifying the crime.

## A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

There has been of late some fearful revelation of the moral degeneracy of the "lower order" in England, but a picture more appalling than that presented to us of the state of things in Liverpool it is hardly possible to conceive. An inquiry was a short time back instituted by the town council into the cause of the excessive mortality in that town, and that the report of the Commissioners draws a picture at which humanity must shudder. The following extract from a London paper will give some idea of the "Slough of Despond" into which that celebrated emporium has been converted.

"For four years has an epidemic of typhus raged with increasing virulence among the working population of Liverpool. Let cholera once take hold of th[illegible] of fallen humanity, and it can scarcely be expected to leave them until it has sucked the life blood from thousands. Children go drunk to school —ragged schools. Women for love of drink sell every stitch they wear, saving just the last shred of linen, and then—heaven help the wretches—they sell their hair! This is the evidence of the Rev Father Nugent, who speaks of one woman, the mother of seven children, who sold her hair to a barber for a quart of beer. Women have been 'had up' for drunkenness 111 times or more. In one court the women were discovered 'all drunk' one Sunday afternoon. The children club their pence together on a Saturday night, to have a 'spree' and get gloriously inebriated like their seniors. The master of the Hibernian School says, 'You might as well attempt to empty the Mersey with a bucket as to apply genuine Christian instruction while this flood of intemperance is overwhelming us.' Children die who were never born, says Father Nugent. Rents go unpaid, for the landlord fears to be pressing lest his tenants should pull the house down! 'I have four houses in Henderson street' says an agent, and there is not a piece of timber left in them. They (the occupiers) will take away the cupboards, the staircases and the very slates off the roofs, and we cannot catch them. We just quote one more horror. A tradesman and his wife ruined themselves by drink. She fell ill and lay in indescribable filth on her sick bed for months. On Saturday she died, and remained unnoticed until Thursday. The husband that day obtained ten shillings to secure the necessary attendance, but instead of devoting the money to proper purposes went and got drunk with it.—He went home in that state and slept with the corpse. On Friday some persons sent a hearse to take away the body but when the men saw no person to go with the funeral, 'they took her out and threw her down in the room again, where she lay until the police had her buried on the following Saturday.' As a sequel we are told 'an old woman, who lived underneath was so much shocked that she died the same night.' Such is the account which Liverpool gives of itself.

And all this under that aristocratic rule of which the "upper classes" of English society are wont to boast so loudly, and of whose excellencies they are so prone to vaunt as presenting a marked contrast to the vices of a democratic government.

## Desperate Encounter with a Deer.

The Eauclair, Wis *Free Press* gives the following account of an encounter with a deer, which occurred near Mud Creek, in that vicinity one day last week: "One of the most daring encounters incident to hunting—though fortunately resulting in nothing serious—that we have heard of for a long time, occurred in the vicinity of Mud Creek last week. Mr Ed Nichols, formerly of this place, started out one morning with his dog, through a piece of woods near his farm. Scarcely had he entered the forest, over a mile from his habitation, when suddenly up sprang a large buck from his concealment, and confronting him face to face for an instant, made a fearful dash at him. Mr. Nichols though having no weapon of defence never once thought of retreating, but firmly grasped one of the animal's gigantic horns while the dog took hold of his throat. For a while the struggle between the three was most fearful—one moment the man had the deer down, but the deer possessed of that dexterity and nimbleness peculiar to them, sprang to his feet again and again, using every endeavors in twirling his antagonists around. Mr N. dare not lose his hold and the only hope to save his life was by encouraging the dog which meanwhile, hung on to the buck's throat with canine tenacity. To worry the buck to exhaustion with the help of the dog, was the only means of conquering his adversary, and after a long struggle was finally successful, when he [illegible] and got a club and knocked the animal in the head. At the [illegible] Mr. [illegible]'s clothing was entirely torn from him, [illegible] he had nothing [illegible] ture furnished him. He returned home [illegible] by-ways, and called lustily to his wife to furnish him with clothing and then returning he brought his venison home, which after being dressed, weighed over 200 pounds. When we take into consideration the fact that Mr N. is a very small man, weighing about 100 pounds, this was a courageous undertaking, and courageously did he meet it.

## An Instance of War's Ravages in Alabama.

One of the editors of the Selma *Messenger*, writing from Tuscaloosa on the 28th. ult., says: A little business in the court house led me to inquire into the financial condition of this portion of the country, and I learn that sheriff sales are becoming so common that almost no purchasers are found for the valuable land and other property exposed for sale. A gentleman informed me that some twenty farmers had been sold out lately, their lands bringing less than one dollar per acre.

A sad instance of the reverses of fortunes produced by the war was mentioned in the case of old Mr. Prewett, of this county, whose estate was sold out on the first Monday in this month. At the breaking out of the war he was the wealthiest citizen of Tuscaloosa county. He owned three hundred and sixty negroes and large tracts of land. He had large sums of money out at interest, secured by mortgage on negro property and land. He was a homespun, economical countryman, who bought everything at the lowest price for cash. He paid his physician's bills before the doctor left the house. When General Croxton came to Tuscaloosa he took from this old man some forty head of horses and mules, all his money, provisions, etc., which was his first calamity.—Next came emancipation, which swept away his slave property. Next came the breaking up of all the men to whom Prewett had loaned money or for whom he stood security. Finally an execution was levied on his property for a few thousand dollars, and all his real estate was sold under the sheriff's hammer for [illegible] hundred dollars!

## A Lady Falls into a [illegible]

A subscriber living near the [illegible] of Taylorsville has given us the particulars of an accident which promised to be most unfortunate in its results, but in which the victim was providentially saved. It seems that there was a meeting in progress at a church near Taylorsville, and the lady in question, together with a male friend, was on her way to attend it. The couple were walking leisurely along on the road, when to the horror and dismay of the gentleman, the lady, Miss Ellen Sorey, suddenly disappeared in the earth. Recovering as quickly as possible from his surprise, the gentleman commenced a search for his missing companion, and hearing sounds which seemed to come from the bowels of the earth, he soon discovered that she had fallen into a cavern, which afterwards turned out to be about eighty feet deep. Assistance was rendered by persons living near as quickly as possible by letting down bed cords into the hole, and after much labor the lady was hauled up, to the gratification of her friends, very little injured.—The cavern into which Miss Sorey had fallen is a fearful place, being about three feet in circumference at its mouth and eighty feet deep. Fortunately she got on a ledge before reaching the bottom and was therefore saved.

*Lebanon (Tenn) Herald.*

## Accommodating Himself to Circumstances.

The Richmond correspondent of the Danville Register tells the following anecdote about General "Alleghany" Johnston on the march to Bristo Station in the fall of 1863. The General was riding along the road, and perceiving one of his men up a persimmon tree, hallooed out to him:

"I say there, what are you doing up there? Why ain't you with your regiment?"

"I'm gettin simmons, I am," replied the soldier.

"Persimmons, thunder! They are not ripe yet. They are not fit to eat."

"Yes, but General," persisted the Confed, "I'm trying to draw my stomach up to suit the size of my rations. If it stays like it is now I shall starve."

The General had nothing further to say, but rode on.

## Why Jefferson Davis's Children are at a Catholic Convent.

A letter writer who visited Jeff. Davis narrates the following incident:

"The coming of the little child into the inner casemate, and climbing into his father's arms who had just risen from the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. Davis to make some remarks about her other children, particularly those in Canada. Bishop Green (an Episcopal bishop) then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but, as Mrs. Davis had done so herself, he felt bound to say, as a bishop of her own chosen church, he did not think she acted entirely wise in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. Davis replied:

"I was in Georgia, and had no money. No institution of my own church offered to teach my poor children. One day three Sisters of Charity came to see me and brought me five gold dollars, all the money they had in the world. They almost forced me to take the money, but I did not.—They then offered to take my children to their school in the neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool, and they would be comfortably cared for during the summer months. Then came an offer from a convent school in Canada, whither, when I got permission from the government, which was not without great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true, I do not wish them to be Roman Catholic, but then, persons as good as they can possibly be and become are, and have been, and doubtless will continue to be Roman Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me their help. I will never cease to be grateful to them for it."

## Awful Catastrophe in a Penitentiary.

The Toulon (France) journals contain an account of a terrible catastrophe by fire which had just taken place on Levant Island, one of a group lying at a distance of about ten miles from that port:

In the afternoon of the 3d, the authorities at Toulon received information that a revolt had broken out in a penitentiary establishment for young criminals established on the island. The weather at sea being tempestuous, the sending of assistance had to be postponed until the following morning, but in the meantime a fearful occurrence had taken place.

About forty young convicts who had recently arrived in the colony, had broken out into insurrection, under the pretext that they were insufficiently fed. The warders were unable to repress the riot, and the lads uniting in a body then burst into the storehouse, knocked in the heads of the casks of brandy, tore open the cases of sugar and provisions, and then abandoned themselves to a complete orgie. A carboy of petroleum standing near the door of the storehouse, was, however, broken in the confusion, the liquid by some unexplained means took fire, and the flames spread to the casks of brandy, oil and other inflammable articles, and stretching across the entrance cut off the retreat of fourteen of the lads. They rushed to the windows, but those were secured by strong iron bolts.

The flames gradually advanced, lessening the space in which the unfortunate rioters [illegible], and in a short time the screams [illegible] imprecations which had until then been [illegible] amid the confusion became entirely silent, and there were only left the dead bodies. One of the warders, while endeavoring from the outside to force away the iron bars at the windows, either fell or was thrown into a deep [illegible] When the vessel arrived with aid from Toulon the premises were still burning, but with the fire engine from the vessel the flames were got under.—Order was immediately restored, and an inquiry respecting the fatal catastrophe has been commenced.

## A Bank Cashier and His Family Gagged—$75,000 Stolen.

The details of a burglary, bank robbery and deadly assault on the cashier of one of the eastern Banks, and his inoffensive wife and child, was developed Saturday in New York, and three notorious ruffians arrested, charged with the commisson of the crime. It appears that late on the night of the 22nd of June last, the residence of Mr. R. Butterfield, cashier of the National Bank at Bowdoinham, Maine, was forcibly entered by four men. After gaining admission to the dwelling of Mr. Butterfield, which is about thirty five miles from Portland, the burglars went to his room, located on the second floor, and struck him on the head with a slungshot or other similar weapon, stunning and partially reducing him to insensibility. The murderous outlaws then proceeded to gag Mr. Butterfield, his wife and little son, who had been asleep in the same room. At the time Mrs. Butterfield had an infant child in her arms, which the burglars threatened to kill if she attempted to scream or give an alarm. Without the commission of further violence, two of the thieves then took the keys of the bank vaults from Mr. Butterfield's pocket and proceeded to the bank, while the other thieves remained on watch in the house. The bank vaults being secured with a combination lock, the two burglars were unable to reach the treasure on deposit there, whereupon they returned to the house and reported to their confederates. The disappointment excited the anger of the ruffians, and they there resolved not to be thwarted in their purpose.—Accordingly, they took the cashier from bed in his night clothes, and after taking him to the bank in this condition, drew their knives and pistols, and threatened to murder him on the spot if he did not open the vaults for them.—Being thus intimidated, and seeing no other alternative to escape from the robbers, Mr. Butterfield opened the vaults, from which the thieves took bonds, Treasury notes, bank bills, &c., to the amount of $75,000. They then carried the cashier back to the house and tied him, his wife and son in bed with ropes, and left them in that condition. Mr. Butterfield struggled violently to free himself, and in about an hour succeeded in doing so, but not till nearly exhausted from loss of blood and almost suffocated from the effects of the gag.—Mrs. Butterfield was then in delicate health, and the great shock to her nervous system was such as to prostrate her on a bed of sickness from which she has never recovered, and she now remains in an extremely critical condition. After the facts of the robbery and outrage had become known in the village of Bowdoinham, it was ascertained that men had hired a team at Portland the night previous, and returned to the stable early on the morning following the robbery.

"What makes you look so grum Tom?"—"Oh, I had to endure such a sad trial to my feelings." "What on earth was it?" "Why I had to tie on a girl's bonnet while her ma was looking on."

## MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENT.

A subject of deep interest is now being discussed in the Academy of Medicine in Paris—namely, the frightful mortality among French children, according to the fashion of that country put out to nurse. Every year twenty thousand babies are sent out of Paris under the care of peasant nurses, and of that number 5,000 on an average are returned to their mothers, the 15,000 having died of cold, starvation and bad treatment. Since 1846 it has been calculated that in the neighborhood of Paris alone 30,000 of these nurselings have died in the hands of their foster mothers.—A frightful trade is also carried on by speculators of the lowest class, denominated *meneurs*, who enrol countrywomen in their pay convey them to Paris in carts justly called "purgatories," obtain for them babies whose mothers have applied at the offices for a nurse for their child, and convey them and the children back to the country.

The horrors that take place during the journey to Paris and back in the vehicle of the meneur are of so startling a nature that one could hardly believe them to be true were it not for the undoubted proofs which have been laid before the Academy of Medicine. The countrywomen make no scruple in exchanging the babies entrusted to them, and several among them undertake to nurse two or three children at a time. "I have seen," exclaimed M. Chevalier, addressing the Academy, "one woman professing to nurse seven or eight children, and yet she herself had neither milk nor a cow." Fed with bad broth, exposed to every species of dirt and neglect, the miserable infant sickens and dies. The nurse however writes to its mother that her baby is prospering, that it had grown out of its clothes and required a fresh supply.

The mother naturally spends her months wages in supplying her child's wants, and goes on paying its board for months after it has been lying in the village cemetery. A considerable number of nurses come annually to Paris and carry back a supply of children, and not one has ever been known to bring a child back to the capital. In their charge the children simply appear and disappear.

## Execution Among the Jews.

The Hebrews had no executioner. When a man was guilty of homicide, the execution devolved on the next of kin, by right of blood revenge; in other cases criminals were stoned to death by the people the witnesses setting the example; and when the King or Chief ordered a person to death, the order was preformed by the person to whom the order was given and this was a person whose consideration in life bore proportion to that of the person to be slain. Thus Solomon gave the commission to kill Joab, the commander in chief, to Benaiah, a ner on of so much distinction as to be himself [illegible] to the command which Joab left vacant. In fact the office, even of a regular executioner, is not by any means dishonorable in the East. The post of chief executioner is in most Oriental cities, one of honor and distinction. Thus when there was no executioner, it came to be considered an honor to put a distinguished person to death; and on the other hand, the death itself was honorable in proportion to the rank of the person by whom the blow was inflicted.

## THE CONDITION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

A correspondent of the New York *Examiner* gives an account of a recent tour of visitation among the Baptist churches of Eastern Virginia, from the Potomac to Hampton Roads and from the Dan River to Chesapeake Bay. He attended the anniversaries of eight associations and found most of the churches duly represented. He thinks the Baptists have lost nothing relatively to other denominations, and nothing numerically. The ministers are as well supported as they were before the war, and there is a decided tendency towards the better system of having a pastor to each church, with services every Sabbath. About $40,000 have been raised towards replacing the endowment of Richmond College and a good degree of liberality is exercised in maintaining the missionary boards. He says there is an earnest desire too for the education of the colored people and that there is "no spirit of hostility against the blacks cherished by the christians of Virginia."

## Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

Old Boge was a miserly old fellow, who had accumulated great wealth by life long penuriousness. But even misers have to die some time, and old Boge was at length called upon to pay that debt which all must pay, and which is paid as easily by the man who has'nt a cent as by the possessor of millions.

Old Boge was sick unto death, finding a partial recompense in his sufferings from the reflection that if he could not eat anything, something was being saved. His physician told him that his end was rapidly approaching, and as he felt within himself that he was rapidly approaching his end, it was evident to old Boge that he must meet his end very soon.

"How long have I to live?" asked old Boge in a faint voice.

"Only half an hour," said the physician, taking out his watch in a business-like manner, and added, "is there any one you wish to send for, a clergyman for instance?"

Old Boge mused in a lethargic way for a moment, then started up as with a sudden thought, raised his feeble hand and felt of his emaciated chin, upon which two week's growth of gray and stubbed beard had grown, then whispered hurriedly, "quick—bring me a barber."

The barber came with his kit, and old Boge said, in a voice that was rapidly growing weaker:

"You—charge—ten—cents—to—shave—live men?"

"Yes, sir, that is our price," replied the barber.

"What—you—charge—to shave—dead—men?"

"One dollar," said the barber wondering what he meant.

"Then—shave—me—quick!" replied old Boge, nervously eyeing the watch which the doctor held in his hand. He was too weak to speak further, but the doctor interpreted aright the question that was in his eye.

"Fifteen minutes," replied the doctor.

Old Boge made a feeble motion as with a lather brush, and the barber was at his work in a jiffy. He performed his task with neatness and dispatch, and although the sick man had several sinking spells of an alarming nature yet he bore up to the end. When the last stroke of the razor was given, old Boge whispered in tones of satisfaction: "That'll do—ninety—cents—saved!" and immediately expired.

## Another Great Fire in the Oil Region.

BURSTING OF A SIX-HUNDRED-BARREL TANK—OIL RUNNING DOWN IN A RIVER—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PROPERTY DESTROYED, &c.

TIDIOUT, PA., October 12.—About one o'clock this afternoon, we were startled by what seemed to be a very heavy but distant peal of thunder, arising from the bursting of a six-hundred-barrel storage tank, belonging to the Dennis Run and New York Company, and standing at the Thompson well, on lease No. A. of their property, more generally known as the Payne tract. This well is located up the bank a hundred feet above the run. The oil ran down with such force as to rise upon the opposite bank some distance to the Ryan well, where it ignited from the engine, the flames following back to the Thompson well, where there were still two tanks containing six hundred barrels more. In one instant, or in less time than is required to write it, the valley, for a space of a hundred rods, was a mass of fire, hissing, cracking and roaring with a fury that can only be realized by one who has witnessed it. Not less than four thousand barrels of burning oil was now rushing down the narrow valley, carrying destruction with it, and as each additional tank poured out its contents the flames would [illegible] of the eye. Clouds of dense black smoke filled the atmosphere, spreading the intelligence a distance of fifteen or twenty miles around with a rapidity almost putting the telegraph to shame. The intense heat created a high wind which added to the ravages of the fire. Men with their clothing saturated with oil, and who had been compelled to make their escape through the flames, were seen rushing wildly in various directions, many of them very badly burnt, two of whom have since died; and horses tied firmly to the scattered trees, unable to escape, were either burned to death or so nearly so as to render it humanity to kill them. The whole scene was so terrific as to beggar description, and might well serve some enterprising artist as a hint for a new illustration of the Inferno. The direct loss of property is not less than a hundred thousand dollars, but long before the flames were extinguished contracts were made for lumber to replace the buildings, and before night closed in large numbers of men were at work digging out the ruins. The stream, from the burning district to the river, afforded a rich harvest to the usual number of dippers, and no doubt several hundred barrels were thus saved. The loss will fall heavily upon many who had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the fire sixty days ago, but this is only one of the many chances of misfortune attending the efforts of as oil operator.

## CAN THE EXCLUDED STATES VOTE FOR PRESIDENT?

A correspondent desires to know how the continued exclusion of the Southern States would affect the next Presidential election. He says that those States will probably be represtnted in the Democratic Convention, that they will choose electors, and that they will vote solidly against the radicals. The question is, will the votes of the States excluded from representation be counted in the electoral college? We answer that their votes cannot constitutionally be excluded. The Constitution says that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of [Presidential] electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." These electors shall "make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate." This having been done, "the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall then be President," &c. The foregoing language is sufficiently plain enough to give the Southern States an equal voice in the electoral college, for it leaves nothing whatever to the discretion of Congress. It declares that the Senate shall open and count ALL the votes sent to them from the several States, and gives that body no power of exclusion.

# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.


☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

### THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We will publish a full list of the members of the Legislature and a statement of the Governor's vote, as soon as received.—Seventy-eight Counties heard from giving Worth, 31,028. Dockery, 9,873.

THAT RAILROAD.—We were informed, some time since, that application would be made to the ensuing Legislature, for a charter for a Railroad from High Point to Salem. We were pleased to hear it.

In this connection, it should be remembered that "procrastination is the thief of time," and want of decision has ruined many a man, and many a promising enterprise has fallen still-born for want of a little courage to commence and carry it through.

This place and the whole back country would be benefited by the construction of this Railroad. And we ask again, who will father the Salem and High Point Railroad, prove a public benefactor, and immortalize himself.

Let us have the charter, and if the stock cannot be taken at home, let us try another market. The paramount object is to have the road, and, if we cannot help ourselves, let others help us.

LET POLITICS ALONE AND GO TO WORK.—We see that the spirit to go into manufacturing cotton goods is abroad in the South. Old England and New England owe much of their wealth to manufactures; and here in the South, where water power is abundant, the staple grown, and the climate delightful, we see no reason why that business should not be profitable, if prudently managed.

Georgia and Alabama are pushing forward in the good work; factories destroyed during the war are being rebuilt, and new ones in course of erection.

The agricultural community is also bestirring itself, and if nothing intervenes, in the course of a few years, but few traces of the late war will be left.

GOING EAST.—The Goldsboro *News* says, quite a number of hardy looking men from Cabarrus, Randolph, Guilford, Orange, Alamance and Wake counties, are looking after farms in the Eastern part of the State.

TOBACCO INSPECTOR.—Mr. James F Jones has been appointed Inspector of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, for the counties of Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes and Surry.

☞ Postoffice address, Salem, Forsyth Co. N. C.

☞ J. J. Raper, Esq., presented us with a few very fine turnips, not so large as those noticed last week, but better flavored.

WINSTON SENTINEL.—Capt. George M. Mathes has been associated with J. W. Alspaugh, Esq., in the editorial management of this paper. Capt. Mathes was an officer in the Confederate army and is said to be a gentleman of talents.

☞ GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November came duly to hand. It is, as usual, very entertaining and instructive, and stands at the head of the fashion papers.

☞ HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November is also upon our table, containing its usual variety of choice literature.

CANADA THISTLE.—The Salisbury *Banner* urges upon the citizens of that place, the destruction of the Canada thistle, which is spreading over the streets of Salisbury, and warns them "to be careful not to allow the weed to get a start in their gardens, as it ruins the vegetation and will soon root out every other growth."

This thistle is also spreading rapidly in this place, and every means should be used for its extirpation. It should even now, as late in the season as it is, be carefully pulled up by the roots and cast into the fire. The proper time to destroy it is before the seeds mature.

The investigation of the charges of official misconduct against the police commissioners of Baltimore, commenced before the Governor, at Annapolis on Friday. The counsel for the commissioners were present. The decision of the Governor will be announced on Wednesday.

The gold excitement in the upper counties of Georgia is on the increase. Rich ore has been found in Lumpkin and Hall Counties. Mines are being sold at high figures.

The Winston *Sentinel* of last week, has a column upon the subject of the late election in Forsyth, in which its display of patriotism, love for the dear people and self-abnegation, knows no bounds, apparently!—But, after all, when pecuniary trouble comes to overwhelm the people, and "when the question of sink or swim is the issue, we (says the Sentinel) always prefer to swim," and let every body else go to the bottom, of course, is understood.

We admire the Sentinel's candor, for once.

Under the late defeat and rebuke from the people of Forsyth, the Sentinel consoles itself "that the successful party at the present election is not in a majority," judging from the small vote polled. We can assure the Sentinel that, if a full vote had been cast, its defeat would have been still more signal. However, poor comfort is better than none.

But what will Messrs. Charles Teague and Waddell say to the following sentence from our neighbor at the court house: "Had there been conservatives in the field for whom the people would have felt willing to vote, they might have been elected by a majority almost, if not quite, as large as the entire vote of the successful candidates."

Well may Messrs. Teague & Waddell exclaim, "save us from our friends!"

Again, says the Sentinel, of the members elected to the Legislature: "They were the choice of the squad or clique of capitalists in the country who controlled the people and dictated to them what they should do and for whom they should vote. We knew very well that what these masters said the servants would obey. The masters dictate and the servants obey; they tap upon the nests, and like young birds, their subjects open their mouths and swallow whatever is given them."

A rare compliment to the people of Forsyth, is'nt it! The Sentinel calls the people servants and subjects obeying masters, and compares them to a nest of young birds, who open their mouths and blindly swallow anything!

Once upon a time, a prominent politician in an adjoining county, compared the people to a nest of young birds, which nest he only need tap, when they would open their mouths and swallow any thing he gave them. That expression killed him politically. Hope our neighbor may survive the unjust reflection upon the intelligence of the good people of Forsyth.

### New Advertisements.

Pictures for the people.
Horse taken up.
Prospectus Harper's Weekly.
E. A Vogler.—Rails wanted.
Sam'l Fultin.—Administrator's sale.
E. A. Vogler.—White Brittle Elm and Wild Cherry Bark wanted.
The Farmer's and Planter's Almanacs for sale by the wholesale and retail at this office.
Corn wanted at this office.
Milch Cow for Sale.—Apply at this office.

### Elections Next Tuesday.

Elections occur in twelve states next Tuesday, the 6th of November. They are to elect ninety one representatives to Congress. In the present Congress their delegations are divided politically as follows:

| | *Dems.* | *Reps.* |
|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | — | 10 |
| New York, | 10 | 21 |
| New Jersey, | 3 | 2 |
| Delaware, | 1 | — |
| Maryland, | 2 | 3 |
| Illinois, | 3 | 11 |
| Michigan, | — | 6 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 5 |
| Minnesota, | — | 2 |
| Missouri, | 1 | 8 |
| Kansas, | — | 1 |
| Nevada, | — | 1 |
| Total, | 21 | 70 |

The Election for members of Congress appears to have been treated with sovereign indifference by the voters of Texas. At Galveston many of the principal citizens were not aware an election was to come off or had to take place. In two precincts the polls were not opened. At Houston, one sixth of the regular vote was polled. At San Antonio, only 104 out of 1500 votes were cast, and so on elsewhere.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The whole number of National Banks now in operation is 1,658, with an aggregate circulation of $294 836,689, of which amount notes valued at $159 885, were issued last week by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency. Treasurer Spinner has in possession United States Bonds amounting to $836,883,550, as securities for circulating notes of National Banks; and bonds valued at $29,288,950, as security for deposits of public moneys in banks designed as public depositories. Total securities held, $376,122,500.

Professor Ferguson, of the National Observatory at Washington, is making arrangements for scientific observations of the meteoric display which is set down for Nov 12th. Some peace it on the night of the 14th. It is predicted the display will be unusually brilliant.

Lieutenant Braine, who claims to have held a commission in the Confederate navy, and who seized the steamer Chesapeake during the war, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder and piracy. He will be tried at the next session of the U. S. Circuit Court.

## Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

A REGULAR MORNING MARKET is what we Salemites ought to have instituted, for our own convenience and for the sake of domestic economy.

If we had a market of this kind, established after the fashion of those belonging to the cities, we would certainly find it much easier to secure eatables than we do now. As it is, every family must depend on the uncertain faithfulness of bargainers and good roads for the provisions required by the cooks, who, when your waffles are hard and unpalatable, snappishly remind you that "the butter-woman didn't come;" and so it often happens that the "meat man" is not punctual, etc., etc. But if we have a morning market,—a place where the country people can range their carts and vend their produce—each family could send out every morning and buy just the amount of provision necessary for the day, and not be troubled with the stowing away of surplus pounds. By this plan, those who find it an inconvenience, as well as an expense, to keep a cow could get fresh milk, cream, etc., and they who have no yards for the good accommodation of fowls could find nice fresh eggs, without any trouble; for all such things, finding a ready sale, would be abundantly offered.

It is, perhaps, useless to discuss the obvious merits of such an institution as we recommend, and we only jot down this item for the digestion of the people and the enterprising officials of our model town government.

IF ACORNS could be substituted for wheat as conveniently as they are now used in the place of corn, we would indeed be a fortunate people. Mast is remarkably abundant throughout this section, and many of our townsmen use it for hog food altogether, buying it at from twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel.

Judging by the almost unprecedented scarcity of wild pigeons hereabouts, acorns must be plentiful elsewhere.

We'll be charitable, and say nothing more about those street-mutilating *hogs* as long as these acorns afford such a relief from hard times, but when this opportune manna is all devoured or rendered useless, we intend to produce our "sharp stick" again! See if we don't.

"A BARKING DOG NEVER BITES" is an old proverb—but we were strongly tempted to depart from our faith in the [illegible] saying when we passed up town the other evening and were unceremoniously assailed by one of the most provoking specimens of the canine breed we ever laid eyes on. This pup belongs to— But we won't tell the owners name if he will promise to take a hint from this slight allusion. In fact, we have heard it whispered that if the insect in question is not kept in the back yard his funeral will be appointed for some dark night! Fact.

"Zephyrs come to serenade us
In the summer and the spring,
And their sighing music soundeth
Like an angel's rustling wing."

So sang old Chaucer, in the days of long ago—and no doubt the ancient bard was inspired to that poetic fete by listening to a vocal serenade like unto the one *we* heard in the "wee sma' hours" of last Saturday night. No doubt.

FOR the gratification of our numerous flattering friends, we will head this column, next week, with a picture of ourself! To accomplish this we have gone to the immense expense of importing from the city of Dadbag the world-applauded artist Professor Noonenosehoo. This gentleman does not take photographs, or anything of that sort.—His pictures are celebrated as the Poorresstssorrtoffgrraphs! We beg our multitudinous admirers to desist from troubling us with letters asking for likenesses of our personal pulchritude. All shall be supplied as we promise.

YE LOCAL received a sweetly perfumed little note several days ago, written in the daintiest feminine chirography, which reads thus:

SALEM, Oct. 30th.

*Dear Mr. Local:*—Please tell me, if a lady meets a male acquaintance on the street, does politeness require her to bow first?

Well, this is a rather hackneyed subject, and editors are certainly the wrong class of men to consult on etiquette; but we answer this query, without hesitation, in the affirmative. Yes, a lady should always be first at recognition on the street. Confidentially, we'd like to know the author of this little opoponax-scented epistle!—[Write soon again.]

ANOTHER RUNAWAY occurred last Monday, opposite the store of Pfohl & Stockton. One Mr. White, who drove a horse belonging to Mr. E. Clemmons, was unexpectedly invited, by said nag, to spend a few minutes in a neighboring mud-puddle; which invitation was reluctantly but quietly accepted.

IN OUR last week's estimate of the amount of dried fruit shipped from this place, we omitted to mention the name of the Hege B[illegible], to whom we were under the impression that Mr. Vogler had purchased and exported their stock. We since learn that this firm sent off about five hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and eighty pounds, (520,680,) including dried apples, black berries, and alder berries.

ON the evening of the 31st, Mr. John Hicks, whilst engaged in blasting rock, near Mickey's mill, was seriously hurt by the accidental ignition of powder.

A gentleman from Surry county says that snow fell there, on the 29th ultimo.

We have been told that there is a large pigeon roost near Mt. Airy—between that place and the Blue Ridge.

"BLACK VS ITALIAN BEES," of our last issue, has a rather caustic reply in the following communication from "J. W. H." We volunteer to assert that "J. B." will defend *his* position like a Greek:

ITALIAN vs BLACK BEES.

SALEM, Oct. 30th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last issue I saw an article on the bee, emanating from Mr. J. B., a gentleman of Salem, who has devoted a good deal of his time to the culture of the bee. I read his article very carefully, and I must say that I did not see the first idea advanced for the information of those who are about to engage in the culture of the bee. His whole article was in reply to a few facts you, as local editor, saw cause to make known in regard to the Italian bee.

Now, when a man takes up a subject to give information to the public, he should advance some facts by which they would be benefited Mr. J B. has very crude ideas on the subject of the honey-bee; although it is true he has had a quarter of a century's experience, but to very little purpose. He says that, some eight years ago, he was a very liberal contributor to northern periodicals, and that his articles had stood the test of Northern critics. Now, I had supposed, from his article in the *Press*, that there was some merit in his contributions, and so I put myself to some trouble to investigate the matter, but I could not find one single idea advanced in them but what the most common bee-keeper in the country knows.

What convinces me that there is no merit in them is the fact that in all the books and journals published on the subject of the bee, no mention is made of his productions. We can not pick up a book or periodical on the subject of the bee but what we find such names as Dzierson, Huber, Von Siebola, Quinby, Langstroth, and a host of others, quoted as authorities, whose experience and observation have gone far to unfold some of the mysteries of the bee. I am a little astonished that Mr. J. B. should think, for one moment, of forcing his crude ideas upon the public, when such a man as Dzierson, who has done more within the last ten years to bring to light some of the hidden mysteries of the bee than any other man since the time of Aristotle, some two thousand years ago, directly opposes him. Yet, we find just such men as Mr J B, who will not be convinced of any facts set forth by Messrs. Dzierson, Langstroth and others.

Messrs. Dzierson and Langstroth have had the benefit of all the modern improvements in the bee hive, therefore, their facilities for thoroughly investigating the subject have been far superior to Mr J. B's.

Now, what light do we expect to be thrown on the subject by Mr. J. B, with his little old box hives, with a few pieces of glass in the rear, four by six? His prejudices against the Italian bees are such that he will not experiment or inform himself upon their nature and habits. Therefore, with his crude ideas and limited experience, it makes him too proud of his knowledge of the bee to listen to reason; but, with his little old box hive, he wants to occupy a position alongside of such men as Langstroth, Quinby, Wagner, Dzierson and others I could name.

He disclaims, in his article, that the Italian bee is any better than the common bee. I will endeavor to show that they are. In the first place, they are superior to the common bee in gathering honey, from the fact that they have a longer proboscis, and are thereby enabled to gather honey from sources that the common bee cannot. They commence much earlier in the spring and continue later in the fall They can gather honey from the red clover where it is very abundant, when the common bee cannot.

It is claimed by all scientific bee-keepers, both in Europe and America, that the Italian bees are more prolific than the common bees, because the great industry and alertness of the workers produce a greater general activity within the hive, thereby exciting the queen to more frequent and regular egg laying, thus reciprocally stimulating the gathering impulse in the worker, and the procreative impulse in the queen. An Italian queen lays fully as many eggs in two years as a common queen does in three. Therefore, the bee keepers would, by the introduction of the Italian queen, increase their stock one-third, which is a great consideration, where one wants to make bee culture profitable

When the season opens in the spring, the Italian bees go forth in search of honey long before the common bee bestirs itself. This is very much in their favor, because then is the time we lose the greatest number of our stocks for the want of honey and pollen. The Italian bee can endure our cold winters much better than the common bee. This fact has been thoroughly tested among the Alps.

Another superiority which I claim for the Italian bee is their disposition to swarm early in the season, which gives them more time to fill their hives with honey and gather a surplus for their owner.

The Italian bees are the most fearless and intrepid defenders of their own stores. They are much more vigilant than the common bees, and not so easily circumvented. Every stranger that seeks entrance into their hives, whether of Italian or common origin, is at once arrested and repelled or slain, and I doubt if an Italian colony, possessing a healthy queen, could be conquered by any assailants.

The mild and placable disposition of the Italian bee is a most obvious advantage, commending them to our favorable consideration, and well calculated to render bee culture a more satisfactory and agreeable employment. There are a great many persons deterred from keeping the common bees on account of their irascibility; whereas, if they would get the Italian bee they could manage them with impunity, because the Italian bees very rarely sting, and usually only when they have been accidentally or designedly irritated. The common bees are not unfrequently become exceedingly troublesome, and sometimes dangerous, but nothing of the kind need be apprehended from the Italians. Even when mingled together in the same hive, the common bees retain and manifest their irritability, and the Italians their placableness, showing that the traits in each are peculiar and natural.

The Italian bees are much more active in all their movements than the common bees. You will see them working with greater energy to gather honey, when at the same time you will see the common bees in perfect idleness.

When the weather is too cold for the common bees to leave their hive in search of stores, you will see the Italians working almost as vigorously as if it was in the middle of the summer.

Mr. J B. asserted, in his article, that the Italian bee is one size larger than the common bee. This is a mistake; there is no difference in the size of the two species.

Mr. J. B says that I am a juvenile bee keeper, which is so, compared to the time he has been engaged in the bee culture; yet, I am old enough in the culture of the bee to assert that he knows but very little on the subject. He is very jealous of the introduction of the *Italian Royalty* into Salem, and well he may be.

W. F. Shultz, Esq, imported the first Italian queens that were ever brought to this place, last summer, and he designs importing more next spring. He also has the agency for the Langstroth patent bee hive.

In my next article I will take up the subject of the Italian queen and the Langstroth hive. J. W. H.

## News Items.

### BY THURSDAY MORNING'S MAIL

**The Tennessee State Convention.**

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—The State Convention met to-day. There was no enthusiasm.

There were not over one hundred persons present. Edmund Cooper presided. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Philadelphia platform and the policy of President Johnson urging the Conservatives to perfect their organizations, pledging resistance to the Constitutional Amendment, stigmatizing the ratification by the Tennessee Legislature as null and void, and appealing to that body not to pass law nor one to the majority of the people of the State.

NEW YORK Oct 30.—The U. S. steamer *Bienville*, from St. Thomas, is lying at quarantine with eighteen of her crew sick with yellow and intermittent fever on board. Four seamen died on the passage.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says that Gen Sherman has accepted a military and diplomatic mission to Mexico, and will accompany Col Campbell, the new Minister to that country.

NEW YORK Oct. 31, M.

Gold $1,461. Exchange 9½ for sixty days Cotton very dull and unchanged.

Flour 5 cts, $12,80@$13. Wheat 3 to 5 better. Corn 2 to 3 lower.

### STATE NEWS.

The Charlotte *Democrat* learns that sales of corn, at *forty cents* per bushel have been made in Lincoln county. The same paper expresses the opinion that there is plenty of corn in the State, although it is very scarce in some localities. It thinks that in Union county, perhaps the scarcity is greater than in any other section.

His Excellency Gov. Worth has appointed Judge Mitchell to preside at the special Term of Davidson county to be held on the third Monday in December.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

GRANVILLE COUNTY FAIR.—Granville county is entitled to the honor of reviving the Agricultural Fairs in the South since the war.—Another fair is to be held at Asheville shortly.

WESTERN N. C. R R.—We are gratified to learn that, at a meeting of the Directors of this Road at Salisbury lately, it was determined to put the uncompleted part under contracts at once and prosecute the work vigorously. *Patriot*

A LARGE DOCKET.—The civil docket of New Hanover, at the Fall Superior Court just closed at Wilmington by Judge Merrimon, we learn numbered 700 suits, besides the many criminal cases on docket.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—A gentleman showed us yesterday a counterfeit hundred dollar note, United States currency which is so very near like the genuine article that it is hard to detect the difference

We caution the public against taking $100 bills on any bank before being sure that they get them from a reliable person. It would be safe, at any rate to take them to a bank and have them identified. The note before us has the "t" in the word "maintain" made like an "i"—in the right hand lower corner. *Progress.*

The number of prisoners now confined in New Hanover County jail, awaiting trial, is sixty seven. One is incarcerated for murder, two for highway robbery, four for rape, and the remainder for petty larceny. With but few exceptions, the prisoners are all freedmen.

Last Wednesday, Mr. John Quincy Adams Crane, a printer of Raleigh, took from his ear a grain of corn which had been there eighteen years. The corn was in a perfect state of preservation.

*Terrible Hurricane.*—Advices from Turk's Island state that it was leveled, on the 30th ult., by a terrific hurricane, destroying over 800 houses. Over 2,000 persons are rendered houseless and homeless and are almost naked.

Over 120,000 bushels of salt were swept away. Six foreign and twelve island crafts lost with twenty of their crew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A Los Angelos dispatch says a fierce fight has occurred between the citizens and a murderous band of Indians in the vicinity of Hardensville, in which fifty of the latter were killed.

ST. LOUIS Oct. 24.—Late Montana advices state that fifty Sioux Indians recently attacked an encampment at the mouth of Milk river and after five hours' fighting were repulsed with a loss of 21 killed. Four whites were killed and several wounded.

*Tremendous Explosion at Porte au Prince.*

On the 12th ult at Porte-au Prince, the State powder magazines, three in number, containing nearly two thousand kegs of gunpowder, with a countless number of projectiles, chained shots and bombshells blew up from some accidental cause killing 13 persons and wounding as many more and destroying over one hundred houses.

### Persian Sympathy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Much excitement exists here among the Irish in consequence of the conviction and sentence to death of McMahon and Lynch, Fenians, in Canada. The Common Council has adopted resolutions stating that, in a spirit of humanity, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty request the Government of Canada to pardon Lynch and his associates, and expressing the wish that the President will unite in the request.

### Diabolical Ingenuity.

One Perrot, a Frenchman, has invented three terribly destructive engines—the first, a three barreled air-gun, firing one thousand bullets a minute, the leaden missives dropping from a hopper, without intermission, into the gun; the second is similar, but mounted on wheels, and the third is a steam locomotive, discharging two pounds weight of projectiles per second, and capable of killing 172,800 men in twenty-four hours, if but one man was dispatched by every hundred shots discharged. *Progress.*

### United States and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.

Gen. Sheridan, on yesterday, addressed a letter to Col. Sedgwick, commanding at Brownsville, directing him to warn all adherents of any party or pretended government in Mexico that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the U. S. and Juarez governments. The instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the so-called imperial government of Mexico, and also against the Ortega-Santa-Anna and other factions.

### Another Warning to the Careless.

A terrible disaster occurred in Kickapoo township, Peoria county Illinois, on Tuesday night. Mr. George Glazier undertook to fill a kerosine lamp while it was burning. It exploded setting his house on fire, and so rapidly did the flames spread that three of his children were consumed in the burning building while Mr. Glazier, and his son, were both severely burned, but it is hoped they will recover. Mrs Glazier also had all her clothes burnt from her person, but escaped any serious injury. The house and everything in it was consumed.

CONCERNING PINS.—Fifteen millions pins are said to be daily called for in England, in which two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven pounds of brass wire is consumed.—Some idea of the consumption of pins may be gathered from the fact that one firm in Birmingham consumes one hundred and fifty tons per annum, or three hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds.

DRIED FRUIT IN TENNESSEE.—The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) *Flag*, of the 25th ult., says of dried fruit.

"The greatest abundance of this staple has been disposed of to our customers by the farmers during the past week, the price ranging at 50 per bushel for peaches and $2 for apples. Thousands of bushels yet remain unsold many holding their fruit back in the hope that prices will take a rise. The fruit crop has been unusually good this year, while the season has not been surpassed for drying purposes.

The latest Canard out is that of the New York *Tribune* Washington correspondent, (of course) to the effect that the President and Cabinet, as an electioneering card, have resolved to present a formidable and belligerent bill of damages to Great Britain for outrages committed by rebel privateers. The Government has persistently pressed the claims referred to, all along, and the story of their being especially trumped up at this date is of course pure fiction.—*Petersburg Express.*

GOVERNMENT TAX ON TOBACCO.—Some idea of the enormous revenue the Government derives from manufactured tobacco through the Internal Revenue law may be gleaned from the tax paid upon the article by the house of P. G. Lorillard, tobacconist, of this city.—From the 1st of October, 1865, to the 1st of October 1866, eleven months, the firm paid into the hands of the Revenue Collector $785,000.—*New York Herald.*

THE AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—From tables just compiled in the Agricultural Bureau at Washington it appears that the live stock now in Virginia may be stated as follows: horses, 175,547; mules, 28,710; cattle, 548,122; sheep, 761,586; hogs, 956,961.

In North Carolina: horses, 99,136; mules, 33,916; cattle, 496,476; sheep, 299,126; hogs, 1,261,758. This exhibit shows a decrease in these two States of about one-third in the live stock of all kinds since 1860.

A cow exhibited at a late fair in Illinois gave a yield of milk during three weeks in the month of June of twenty-nine quarts daily from which was made thirteen pounds of butter weekly. She took the premium distancing all other competitors.

The Washington Chronicle proposes to impose "harsher terms" upon Texas for "refusing to ratify the constitutional amendment"—by *deciding* the State, and establishing universal suffrage."

A despatch from Chicago states that snow fell there on the 26th inst., and that on the previous day it was fourteen inches deep in the Lake Superior mining regions.

There is a farm in Colorado 18 miles long by 12 wide which pastures 8,000 head of cattle and 6,000 sheep, and last year yielded $80,000 worth of grain. It is worked by Mexican laborers, who are fed and managed by officers like an army.

The latest invention in France is a sort of cartridge, containing ingredients which are capable of extinguishing fire. This is effected by the sudden development of a large quantity of hydrochloric acid gas. The cartridges are thrown on the fire or into the water of the engine. In the latter case it is said that only one tenth as much is needed.

The Jews are not the only sect who entirely support their own poor without throwing them upon public charity. The Quakers and Quakers have always done the same thing.

The vote of Ohio has nearly doubled since 1840. It was then 275,000. It is now more than 500,000.

The population of Texas is rapidly increasing by immigration.

There are three hundred and twenty brick stores in course of construction at Atlanta, Ga.

There are eighteen Fall styles for ladies hats.

Vermont paid $10,000,000 to suppress rebellion.

The estimate of the tobacco crop of Virginia and North Carolina the present season is 10,000 hogsheads.

## The Late John M. Morehead.

At a meeting of the Bar, held in Greensborough at the last term of the Superior Court, suitable resolutions were adopted expressive of sorrow for the death of Ex-Governor Morehead; and the Hon. Thos. Settle, Solicitor, in presenting the resolutions, and asking that they be recorded in the Minutes of the Court, made the following observations:—

*May it please your Honor.*—I was directed by a meeting of the Bar held here on yesterday to lay before your Honor the resolutions of that meeting, with the request that they be spread upon the Minutes of your Honor's Court.

I inherited, may it please your Honor, reverence and respect for Gov. Morehead, and I trust that I shall be indulged while I recite a few of the many incidents of his eventful life. He was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on the fourth day of July, 1796. His parents removed to Rockingham County, North Carolina, when he was two years of age. They were not slow in discovering that providence had lavished her bounties upon their child, and although in very moderate circumstances, they determined to develop by education his great mental powers.

In those days I learn, that it was a rare thing to meet in Rockingham a man who had studied Latin, and such a thing as a classical school was unheard of. For the want of a better instructer, in 1810-'11, old Mr. Morehead placed his son John with his neighbor and friend, my father, who had studied Latin and Greek for a few months at Caswell Court House, and had just obtained a license to practice law; and there between the teacher and his solitary student, commenced a friendship and intimacy which death alone terminated. He went from my father's care to that of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of Guilford County, where he was prepared for College. He joined the senior class and here at College as well as at Dr. Caldwell's; he displayed those same traits of character which afterwards marked his life. At school and college he at once marched to the head of his class, and such was his proficiency in the languages, that he was taken from the senior class when half advanced and made a tutor in the University, and at the commencement in 1817, when his class graduated the faculty awarded him a diploma. Shortly thereafter he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Archibald D. Murphy, and obtained a license to practice in June 1819, and settled in Wentworth, the County-Seat of Rockingham, where he soon obtained a full practice. In 1821, he was elected to the House of Commons from Rockingham; and shortly thereafter, upon his marriage with Ann Eliza, the daughter of the late Col. Robert Lindsay, he removed to Guilford, the place of his residence until his death. In 1826-'27, he represented Guilford County in the House of Commons.—From this period until 1840, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, in which he was the acknowledged leader in all the courts he attended.

In 1840 as the Whig candidate for Governor he conducted a campaign against the Hon. R. M. Saunders as the Democratic candidate, which was marked by great ability on both sides, and is remembered and spoken of to this day as a battle of giants. The result was, his triumphant election. For his second term he was opposed by a gentleman of no ordinary ability, the late Louis D. Henry, but again, as on all previous and subsequent occasions, when a candidate he proved to be the favorite of the people. Upon the expiration of his term of office as Governor he devoted himself to his private affairs, and only came before the people to plead for great works of internal improvement and objects of charity and benevolence, until 1858-'9 when he again represented Guilford in the House of Commons. It was at that session that I realized the fact which I had often heard from others, that John M. Morehead was the greatest man that North Carolina had ever produced. At that session he and his plans of internal improvement were made an object of vigorous attack by men of much ability. For a time the attack seemed overwhelming, and Gov. Morehead's friends feared that he would not be able to repel it. For five days he sat and received it in silence, but when he arose and as he proceeded with his defence, friend, foe and every body else was struck with amazement.—We could scarcely realize the fact that any man possessed such powers of argument and of eloquence.

His vindication was so complete that even his assailants openly acknowledge it.

In 1860 he represented Guilford in the Senate, and was one of the Commissioners from North Carolina to the Peace Congress at Washington. He was a member of the Confederate Congress. It can be truthfully said of him that he never sought office; indeed, he seems to have had an aversion to holding office. I suppose that Gov. Morehead has left but little written material from which his history can be gathered; he never spoke or wrote for display, but always to accomplish some object, and we have only to look at North Carolina to read his history. We read it in her works of Internal Improvement from the mountains to the sea-board.

You cannot look at your magnificent institutions for the care and protection of your deaf dumb blind and insane without remembering the eloquent efforts of John M. Morehead in their behalf.

North Carolina has produced some few men who were doubtless the superiors of Gov. Morehead in certain departments Judge Pearson, Judge Ruffin and Mr Badger were, I suppose, his superiors in legal learning. Perhaps others were more accurate in political information, but taking him all in all, he was by far the greatest man North Carolina has ever produced. His private life is as well worthy of imitation as his public life. He was a man of the strictest morality. He took a bright view of life, was happy and contented himself and tried to make others so. I well remember an expression used by him the last time I saw him. The conversation had turned for some time upon the troubles which now surround our country, when Gov. Morehead dismissed the subject with the remark, that "I always was a great Providence man I leave all these things to Providence, well assured that he will bring good out of it yet." It was doubtless that principle that made him all that he was.

I now ask your Honor to direct that the resolutions passed by the bar be spread upon the Minutes of this Court.

**The National Express Company.**—The many friends of this enterprise will be interested to learn the action of the stockholders at their recent meeting in this city. In the first place it was determined to reduce the capital stock of the company from $4,000,000 to $1,000,000 thereby reducing the par value of each share from $100 to $25. It is believed that all of the stockholders will be willing to pay up to this extent. If such should be the case the amount thus paid in will pay all of the outstanding debts of the company and enable it to proceed uninterruptedly.

It was further determined by the stockholders' meeting to issue $600,000 of new stock on which the company guarrantee a dividend of eight per cent. The money raised upon this stock is to be invested and held as a fund to meet accidents and emergencies. The company are sanguine of eventful success.

*Richmond Times.*

The account given in the Philadelphia papers of the luxurious style in which the distinguished banker Jay Cooke, travelled from Philadelphia to Sandusky seems to eclipse anything coming properly within the bounds of aristocracy, either in this country or in England. The elegant special car [illegible] the great buyer and seller of national securities was a superb affair having all the conveniencies of a well appointed dwelling—a porch in the rear where several may sit and take the air free from dust; an elegantly furnished saloon or parlor with sofas, tables and mirrors; a sleeping apartment, where sofa seats are quickly transformed into easy couches; a dining-room with extension tables and all the necessary et ceteras; a pantry well supplied with substantials; wash rooms, &c.

### Postal Money Orders and Banker's Drafts.

A clerk of one of the business houses of the city was sent out recently to inquire the price of a draft of $1,800 on California. He ascertained that it would be three per cent or $144. His principal directed him to go to a well known banker to see if better terms could be obtained. The clerk mistaking the name given him called on Postmaster Kelly, and was informed that his money could be sent by post-office orders for $24. This was an unexpected condition of affairs; money orders had not been thought of, but after due consideration the sum it was proposed to send to California was forwarded by means of these orders. The rate was just one-half of one per cent.—*N. Y. Post.*

### The Russian Tea Trade.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Russia:

The overland tea trade which centres in Nijmi is still very great. At one side of the separate city, which is formed by the fair, scattered over a great space, which looks more like a suburban cattle yard, emptied of its beasts, than anything else, you may see great rows of packages in raw cow-hides with the hair inside, sheltered from the weather and sky only by a few layers of matting. In the mud or dust between these rows, stumbling over blocks and board- and waste material, the merchants of the East and West meet each other and transact business in tea, amounting to several million dollars worth in a month.—If you want to see a package of any sample the merchant runs an iron augur through the skin, of which the hair inside immediately closes the aperture, again fetching out a specimen from every side to convince you there is no cheat there.

Brick tea is dreadfully coarse stuff, pressed into brick form, which is bought by the Kirghis and Kalmucks of the steppes.

Yellow tea is yellow in the leaf, and yellow as drank, with a characteristic smell which is precisely like hay.

These are the two kinds which do not find their way into the European and American markets. The latter is delicious. A case of it, worth five or six hundred dollars, was presented to Mr. Fox.

Tea is drank at morning, noon and night in Russia, and the Americans are all in love with it. It seems to me better than that which is commonly drank in the States.

TOBACCO SALES IN DANVILLE — Tobacco in loose parcels is coming into the Warehouse, pretty freely. We have noticed for the last two or three days, quite a number of wagons loaded with the weed, standing about the Warehouse in the early morning. This tobacco is all of the new crop. The article is in demand and the prices paid generally good. We note some of the sales:

On the 24th, some of the parcels sold at these figures: $12. 10, 15, 25, 50, 36, 17, 22. 16, 25. 13, 50, 42, 56 and 50 dollars per hundred. On the 25th, at $10, 85, 27, 15; 23, 20, 12, 24, 42, 29 and 18 dollars.

*Register.*

Among a lot of beef cattle which arrived in Lynchburg on Friday destined for Baltimore were:—One steer weighing 4400 lbs; another weighing 4200; a third weighing 4100, and several which range between 3500 and 4000. They were shipped by John H Glass, a butcher of Alexandria and fed by Glenby & Trolenger of Pulaski county.

The Freedman's Bureau official report says that in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, 42,000 acres were planted in cotton, and that the yield therefrom was only 7,000 bales. The report adds that there will be great suffering among the agriculturists during the coming season.

THE CORN CROP.—A Washington dispatch says: "The Agricultural Department have reports from various parts of the country establishing the fact that notwithstanding the recent heavy rains and early frosts there will be the largest corn crop ever produced in America."

District meetings are being held in South Carolina urging the Legislature to call a convention to provide for the pecuniary distress of the people by preventing the sale of property for debt.

A man in Fredericksburg who had been a great sufferer from rheumatism, was recently struck and badly stunned by lightening. It has entirely cured his rheumatism.

## MARRIED

On the 25th October, by Thos Spach, Esq Mr. AMOS PEDDICORD, to Miss LUCINDA A. MYERS, daughter of Mr. Thomas Myers, all of this county.


**COOKING STOVE FOR SALE AS GOOD AS NEW.**
Enquire at this Office.

MRS THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.**
**Buying Rates of N. C. Bank Notes.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Cape Fear, | .25 |
| " Cheraw, | .16 |
| " Commerce, | .14 |
| " Clarendon, | .3 |
| " Fayetteville, | .8 |
| " Lexington, | .10 |
| " " at Graham, | .15 |
| " North Carolina, | .35 |
| " Rockboro', | .30 |
| " Thomasville, | .25 |
| " Wadesboro, | .16 |
| " Wilmington, | .16 |
| " Washington, | .4 |
| " Yanceyville, | .5 |
| Commercial Bank of Wilmington, | .14 |
| Farmer's Bank at Greensboro, "Old", | .17 |
| " " " "New," | .10 |
| Merchants' Bank of Newbern, | .30 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank, | .17 |
| Virginia Bank Notes, average, | .25 |
| South Carolina, " " | .20 |
| Georgia, " " | .20 |
| Gold, | 1 35 |
| Silver, | 1 25 |
| Old North Carolina coupons, | .57 |
| Rail Road, " | .90 |
| North Carolina 6's, 10 coupons, | .80 |
| " " New, | .61 |
| Exchange on New York, | par |
| U. S. 7-30 Large (clean), | .105 |
| Compound Interest Notes from 107 to 115 according to date. | |

## New Advertisements.

### Taken Up

ABOUT the 24th of September last, a deep sorrel horse, under the following circumstances:

The horse, with saddle, saddlebags and overcoat, was found in the possession of a person who is supposed to have stolen the property; the person made his escape, and the property, by due process, came into my possession.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

J. E. KERNER.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co. N. C.
Nov. 2, 1866. 10-3t

### NOTICE.

THERE will be sold to the highest bidder, on **the 27th of November next,** one WARDROBE, a lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. A District SCHOOL LIBRARY, and a variety of other BOOKS.

Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

SAM'L FULTIN, Administrator of SAUNDERS FULTIN, Dec'd.
Stokes Co., Nov. 2, 1866. 10-2t

### WANTED

**10,000** POUNDS of WHITE BRITTLE ELM BARK; Also WILD CHERRY BARK, well cured

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., 1866. 10-tf

### WANTED.

I wish to purchase several thousand good CHESTNUT RAILS, to be delivered at the forks of the Cucumber and Waughtown Road, opposite Mr. Shepperd, one mile below town.

E. A VOGLER.
Salem N. C Nov. 1 1866 10-2t.

### ALMANACS!

BLUM'S
Farmers' & Planters' Almanac
FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THIS OFFICE.
☞ Cash orders respectfully solicited.

A MILCH COW FOR SALE.
☞ Apply at this Office

### CHOICE PICTURES, Highly Colored,

SENT BY MAIL FOR FIFTEEN CENTS each.

Portraits of President Johnson, Gen's. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Scenery, | The Morning Prayer, |
| The Wedding Day, | Little Brother, |
| Little Charlie, | See Saw. |

FEMALE PORTRAITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Susan, | Lucretia, | Augusta, |
| Amanda, | Emeline, | Mary Elizabeth, |
| Emma, | Florence, | Fanny, |
| Mary Ann, | Adeline, | Gertrude, |
| Ada, | Sophia, | Julia, |
| Charlotte, | Louisa, | Evangeline, |
| Rosanna, | Georgianna, | Clara, |
| Ellen, | Maria, | Angeline, |
| Caroline, | Rachel, | Pauline, |
| Susanna, | Cornelia, | Blue Eyed Mary, |
| Matilda. | | |
| Little Johny, | Little Carrie, | Little Annie, |
| Little Susan, | Little Ellen, | Little Katie, |
| Little Sister, | Little Sister, | Little Friend. |
| Little Henry, | Little Willie, | Little Brother & Sister |

George and Martha Washington.

Mourning Pieces—Six Different Pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS DESIGNS.

My Lips shall Praise Thee.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Lovers, | The Lovers Walk, |
| The Little Volunteer, | Kitty's Dinner, |
| Children in the Wood, | Strawberries, |
| Look at Papa, | Look at Mamma, |
| Our Pasture, | Little William & Mary, |
| The Farmer's Son, | The Star of the Road, |
| The Playful Pets, | A Speaking Likeness, |
| The Little White Kittens, | The Little Pets. |
| Capture of Andre, 1780, | Familien Register, |
| Gen. Washington on Horseback, | |
| Spring, | Falls of Niagara, |
| My Highland Girl, | The Queen of Beauty, |
| Brother and Sister, | The Queen of Love and |
| The Pride of the West, | Beauty, |
| The Declaration of Independence, | Morning Prayer, |
| | Evening Prayer, |
| Why Don't he Come, | The Dove, |
| Fruit Pieces, | Fruit and Flowers, |
| The Sleigh Ride, | The Nosegay, |
| My First Cane, | Search the Scriptures. |
| The Best Scholar, | Grandma's Specks, |
| The Lion and the Lamb, | Farmer's Friends, |
| The Way to Happiness, | Washington's Family, |
| Surrender of Gen Lee. | Fruit Piece. |
| The Morning Ride, | The Only Daughter. |
| The Morning Rose, | Washington at Home. |

SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baptism of Christ | Christ Restoreth the Blind, |
| The Crucifixion, | |
| The Good Samaritan, | The flight into Egypt, |
| The Last Supper. | |

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1866.

### CHEAP NOVELS, TOY BOOKS.

*LEAD PENCILS, single or by the dozen.*

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.


### State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term. 1866.

J. W. Bitting, } Attachment levied on
Hampton Hardgrove. } Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Hampton Hardgrove, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, A.D. 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c
Oct. 26. 9..6t..pr. adv..$8


### Real Estate For Sale.

I DESIRE to sell a life estate in a commodious BRICK DWELLING and Outhouses, with 15 Acres of Land attached, on the waters of Muddy creek, in Forsyth County, N. C

Any person wishing to purchase a pleasant home in a healthy and good neighborhood, can have easy terms by applying to the subscriber early.

GEORGE W. FLYNT.
Oct. 13, 1866. 9-3w

### SHEETING AT FACTORY PRICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, by which I can furnish the well known CEDAR FALLS SHEETING here, at the same price that they are sold at the factory.

Merchants and others up the country can thus save the hauling.

H. W. FRIES.
Salem, N. C, 23, 1866, 9..tf

### ATTENTION!

THE Commissioned Officers of the 71st Regiment N. C. Militia will attend with their commands at Winston, Saturday the 10th of Nov. 1866, by 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lt. Colonel and Major for said Regiment. The Commissioned Officers will call before that day at the County Court Clerk's Office, in Winston and receive their commissions.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.
Oct. 26, 1866.

### 300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

OF which 200 are EXTRA FINE, and superior to any in this market, for sale on most reasonable terms by

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, Oct. 19, 1866 8-tf

### Public Sale.

ON the 16th of November next, at the late residence of John Henry Blum, dec'd, the following property will be offered at public sale:

A good one-horse WAGON; several PLOWS HOES and Pitchforks; some Manure, two or three thousand second-hand SHINGLES.

One CLOCK, two BEDSTEADS, and some BEDDING; KITCHEN CUPBOARD, TABLES, WARDROBE, one SADDLE, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also the *Improvements* on the premises, consisting of a one-story Framed House with Kitchen attached. Stables, Corn Crib, Lumber House, Milk House, good Well of Water, &c

ANN MARGARET BLUM,
Executrix.
Oct. 19, 1866. 8 5t.

☞ **To those who** would prefer taking the SALT AT HIGH POINT, I would say call and get an order on Mr A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent of N. C. R. R., and supply yourselves with the finest quality of *Liverpool Salt* in this country, at very low prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, Oct, 9, 1866. 8-tf

**A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.**

**The Best, Cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union.**

### HARPER'S WEEKLY.

*SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.*

*Critical Notices of the press.*

"The best family paper published in the United States.—New London Advertiser.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American family paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title as a Journal of Civilization.—New York Evening Post.

This paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y Evangelist.

A necessity in every household.—Boston Transcript.

It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation.—Philadelphia Press.

The best of its class in America.—Boston Traveler.

*SUBSCRIPTIONS.*
1867.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up clubs will supplied with a show bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscribers post office.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Harper's Weekly, one year, | $4 00 |

An extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each in one remittance; or six copies for $20. Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding will be sent by express, free of cost, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X ready January 1st, 1867. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & Co, New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.

*Evenining Bulletin Philadelphia.*

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

### Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE,
a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.
Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

### NEW GOODS! LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

200 Pieces of CALICO,
A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.
*Salem N. C., October 5, 1866.*

### 10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by
Oct 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

### Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

### Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct 1866.

### Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

### Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer by the Barrel or Ton, by

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

### Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale by E. A. VOGLER
Oct. 1866.

### Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866

### 250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by

E. A VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

### Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by

E A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

### Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

### Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct 1866

### BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Shoes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

### Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of FURS.

Rabbit Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.
Oct. 1866. E. A VOGLER.

### Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N C, Oct. 5, 1866. 6-tf

### SALE OF MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.
Red Plains, Yadkin C
Oct. 5, 1866 6-tf

### LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Belew's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Belew's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton Road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND BLUM,
Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Oct. 5th. 6.—2t.

### NOTICE!

### Valuable Land for Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a DEED of Trust executed to me, on the 14th December, 1860, by Swift Williamson, now deceased, for certain purposes therein specified, I will sell, on the 26th October, 1866, on said premises, that well known tract of land on which said Swift Williamson resided,

CONTAINING 312½ ACRES,

more or less, situated in Forsyth Co., N. C., about 8 miles south-west of Kernersville, on the waters of Abbott's Creek and Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of —— Idol, John Hanes, Hendricks and others, on the road from Lexington to Danville, and on that from Salem to Greensboro.

The improvements are valuable; the land is well adapted to the growth of grain and tobacco, with a large proportion of woodland.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further conditions made known on the day of sale.

W. F. BUTLER, *Trustee.*
October 12, 1866.—12-td.

### Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at

THIS OFFICE.
Sept. 28, 1866. 5-tf.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

### F. E. KEEHLIN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,
SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Fulp's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLIN.
Sept. 28, 1866 5-3m.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,**

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid

(SEAL) In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
*Deputy and Acting Comptroller.*


### First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT,
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States Stats and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.
Aug 31-1-2m.

### Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post Office.

### Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume for ladies' delight.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

## The National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that so recently closed among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated, domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of concillation have largely prevailed and affections of loyalty and patriotism have widely revived, our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29 h day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor."

I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion they do humbly and honestly implore Him to grant to our National Councils, and to our whole people, that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that "the Lord remaineth a King forever. Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people; and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace."

L. S. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed,

Done at the city of Washington, this the 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.


## Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE

FOR OCTOBER, 1866.

TERMS.

One Copy for one Year $4 00

An Extra Copy, gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 or Six Copies for $20 00.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $8.00

CIRCULATION 112,000.

The Publishers will accept a limited number of first class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

One page, $250.00. Half page, $125.00 Quarter page, $70.00. Or $1.50 per line for a less space. Average, eight words to a line.

HARPER BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, N. Y.

## FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, 1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

## ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

*Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.*

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

## EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

## Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at THIS OFFICE

Sept. 28, 1866. 5-tf

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.


## A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and Texas:*

Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of mail facilities. This is to a great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I meanJone that is alike opposed to the heresies of the extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South now destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent., on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes: This arrangement will secure the route to the subcontractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be contained in the usual way where there is so much competition.

My per centage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record †—Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however, give the parties drafts on the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses [two and a half cents] should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would, however, prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES, [by permission:]—G. W. Sanson, D. D., L. D., President Columbia College; Hon. Charles Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM OF A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ———, [if the No. be not given it is not essential,] be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated: ———

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated: ———.

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

☞ Editors throughout the South will give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book, "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2.

The attention of the press, and particularly of those papers which are publishing Mr. Tyson's "Plan to Restore the Mail Service of the South," is called to the following card lately received from him:

*To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.*

Persons who have deterred from making application for mail routes, thinking from what is set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I can not do considerably better for them than is set forth. *I have done this for some and can also for others;* therefore make application at once.

Editors who have inserted my advertisement will please make the following change. I desire the clause "which will be about 25 cents" * * * "a tri-weekly mail" erased.

Editors throughout the South will confer a favor by publishing foregoing.

All applications relative to having post routes changed, post offices established or postmasters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.


## New Job Type AT THE Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜


## Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

## Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

## WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court.

CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

## NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to me, as Trustee, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F. KEEHLN,
C. L. BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t


An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings. ☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.* ☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.* ☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely. ☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above. ☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C. ☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.


## Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be recommenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf


SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and adies' delight.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T SMITH & CO., New York.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

## LOST.

ON THE 2D INSTANT, BETWEEN THE Poor-house and Weavell's Mill, a Black Oilcloth Carpet Sack, considerably worn, containing mostly childrens' clothes, two pair of mens' pants, a vest, and some womens' clothing. The finder of the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at E A. Vogler's store. G. W. JOHNSON.

Oct. 1866.—12-2t.

## WANTED!

## $100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again. Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank at Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

## EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

## ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,

370 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

*Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.*

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.


## Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order. Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

## Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

## For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf

## AGENTS WANTED

FOR

*THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF*

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

## Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

## Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't, Ess. Lemon, Ess Cinamon,
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c. &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c.

Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

## Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

## Land For Sale!

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

## BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office! Give us a trial.

## THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

## House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug., 10, 1866.

## United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

## Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

## Bibles and Testaments.

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1866.

## Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them. N. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866.


## The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, on the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation their merits are well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

*DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY*

for the cure of Fever and Ague, and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in a few day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

*DEEMS RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LIVIMENT,*

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, sore backs, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent. discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866—1y

## NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

## THE ANCHORA

OF THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music

By E. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, Tabor nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in camp and echoed during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 25. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

☞ Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

## Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

## Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway, ——

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

## Yadkin Lands for Sale

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

## JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND despatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.


## NOTICE.

BY LOANING MY BOOKS BEFORE THE war, I have lost several volumes. Any one having "THE DELINEATOR" and "THE PRESBY" of Cooper's Leatherstocking tales, and "Hope Sutherson," in their possession, will confer a favor by returning them to me.

S. G. HALL.

oct 5 5 tf